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3. Work on the farm, factory or one of the shops is compulsory for all inmates. Approximately 800 prisoners work on the farm and in the brick factory. When no work is available at the prison, inmates are sent elsewhere to work. The Ministry of Interior building in Skopje, at "Kai 13 Oktober" Street, was constructed by Idrizovo prison labor. Other projects utilizing Idrizovo prisoners are the following:
  - a. The Sharnas-Sarajevo railroad line in Bosnia used 300 prisoners in 1947.
  - b. A number of prisoners were sent to the Drenak mine, near Demir Kapija, in 1949.
  - c. In 1950 Idrizovo prisoners were sent to Saraj Prison to assist in the construction of a building for UDB officials.
  - d. In 1950, 200 Idrizovo prisoners were sent to Gostivar Prison to work in the brick factory there.
4. The warden of the Idrizovo Prison was a Major reported to be an illiterate farmer who in 1944 had commanded the Kasub Brigade. Assistants to the warden were, an undergraduate student from Negotin, on the Vardar River, and Zaharijades Vulgarakis, a former laborer. A certain First Lieutenant Lazo, from Negotin on the Vardar River was Chief jailer.
5. The prisoners at the Idrizovo Prison are lodged in large rooms which accommodate between 50 to 150 persons. There are also some cells used for solitary confinement which are one by one and a half meters and two by three meters in size.
6. Relatives of inmates are permitted to visit the prison once a month and are permitted to send two food parcels, of seven kilos each, monthly. There are no restrictions concerning mail.
7. Disobedience, even to a small degree is punished severely. Offenders are subjected to beatings and temporary suspension of the right to receive food, mail and visitors.
8. Saraj Prison is located near the Djordje Petrov (formerly General Manrijev) railroad station in the village of Saraj. It consists of six barracks and houses 800 prisoners. The warden of the prison was a certain Puntef, from Trilep. The prison guard consists of a militia unit of thirty men under the command of a warrant officer.
9. According to source, in August 1950 the inmates at Saraj Prison included approximately 50 Yugoslav officers and 80 Yugoslav soldiers who had been sentenced by military courts for political and other offenses. There were also six Bulgars from Blagoevgrad (Gorna Djumaya) who had escaped into Yugoslavia from Bulgaria.
10. The prisoners at Saraj were assigned to work on the following projects in the summer of 1950:
  - a. The construction of a building in Saraj for UDB officials. The building is three stories high, 80 meters long and 15 meters wide. It houses a theater, a restaurant, and a coffee house.
  - b. The construction of a target range for UDB officials. The range is located two kilometers beyond the village of Saraj in the direction of the Djordje Petrov railroad station. It includes an artificial hill 100 meters high on which the targets are placed, a terrace, and a small building.
  - c. The construction of a football field and tennis courts for the use of UDB officials.
11. Fifty Saraj prisoners worked on the prison farm and 200 were temporarily assigned in the Summer of 1950 to work at the Vardar Brick Factory in Gostivar.

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12. Saraj Prison has its own electric power plant.
13. Kavadarci Prison is located in Kavadarci and houses 500 prisoners. Inmates at this prison, as in the Central Prison in Skoplje, are not permitted to work.
14. Abdula Keli, a man from the village of Gopeeli, is reported to have been confined in Kavadarci Prison without trial for refusing to work in the collectives. Keli's father, Shaban, had been arrested for the same offense and was so badly beaten while in prison that he died one month after his release. A brother of Abdula Keli, named Salan, was also confined at Kavadarci for three months.
15. Radobor Prison, located in Radobor, district of Bitolj, houses 420 prisoners, most of whom had been imprisoned for offenses in connection with the collectives.
16. Other collectives offenders were sent to a forced labor camp located in the village of Staro Selo, on the Crna River, in Bitolj district. In the summer of 1950 the warden of the camp was Jovce Cener from Velos.
17. Rente Dalev and Mile Tokovski, farmers of Vlahinurovo village, Berovo district, served six month terms at the Staro Selo labor camp because of their refusal to work in the collectives.
18. Prisoners at Staro Selo are employed on land reclamation projects and flood control projects on the Crna Reka River. In November 1950, when these projects were abandoned, 250 prisoners were released and another 250 were transferred to other prisons.
19. Included among the inmates at Staro Selo were three Bulgars who had escaped to Yugoslavia in the belief that Tito's regime was no longer communist. Upon discovering the true state of affairs, they attempted to escape to Greece, but they were apprehended and sentenced to two months imprisonment. Their sentences were later extended to two years.
20. The Tetovo Prison confines the relatives of all refugees who, in 1950, escaped from the village of Rusinovo, Berovo district, into Greece.

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